The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette:

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 476.] SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1796. [Vol. IV

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

Saturday next, at 10 o'Clock, at the Vendue-Store,
WILL PEREMPTORILY BE SOLD,
On a Credit of 45 Days, for Notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved Indorſers,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Plain and Printed Linens,

KENTINGS, SHAWLS, & HANDKERCHIFS,
&c. &c.

ALSO,
At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on M'Iver's Wharf,
WILL BE SOLD,

THE SCHOONER
SALLY,
Burthen 43 Tons,
With all her Tackle and Apparel.

The one half of the Purchaſe Money to be paid on receiving the Title, and the other half on a Credit of 90 Days, negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved ſecurity.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 2.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the 25th inſt. we will ſell, at publicc auction, at our mill ſituate about ſix miles from the town of Alexandria,

A number of Horned Cattle,

(Among which are ſome milch cows)

Hogs, Sheep, Horſes and three ſtacks of Hay. A credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

HEPBURN and DUNDASS.

April 14.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale the following LANDS in Hampſhire County, State of Virginia, viz. — Three Tracts adjoining each other, and containing 684 acres, lying on the North branch of Cape Capon river, 28 miles from the Town of Winchеſter on the public roads leading from the ſaid Town to Rumney, the County Town. A great part of the land is bottom; a large proportion of which is improved meadow. There are ſome improvements on it, and a bearing apple-orchard. The quantity of meadow-ground, with the advantage of an extenſive range, particularly recommend it for grazing and raiſing of ſtock; and its public ſituation renders it a very eligible ſtand for a Tavern, which is much wanted on that road. There is a remarkable ſpring on the land which, with the water of the North River, is capable of being employed for Milling and a Diſtillery.

One other Tract, lying ten miles diſtant from the one laſt mentioned, upon the ſame river, containing 451 acres. There are ſome improvements on it, and a great part of this land under cultivation.

Theſe Lands will be ſhewn, to any Perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, by Col. Elias Potter, or Capt. James Carruthers, who live near them, and the terms of payment made eaſy to the purchaſers.

April 21. JAMES CRAIK.

GOOD STRONG BEER,

From the Little Falls Brewery,
FOR SALE BY
Robert Young & Co.

April 16.

FOUND.

A Piece of IRISH LINEN, in ſuch a ſituation as to cauſe a ſuſpicion of its being ſtolen. The owner may apply to

April 19. J. W. FLETCHER.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

MR. BRENT'S SPEECH,

ON MR. LIVINGSTON'S RESOLUTION,

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

He then cited the ſentiments of another member who was alſo an advocate for the adoption of the conſtitution.

——"The honorable gentleman, on the other ſide, tells us, that this doctrine is not ſound, becauſe in England it is declared, that the conſent of Parliament is neceſſary. Had the honorable gentleman uſed his uſual diſcernment and penetration he would ſee the difference between commercial Treaties and other Treaties. A commercial Treaty muſt be ſubmitted to the conſideration of Parliament; becauſe ſuch treaties will render it neceſſary to alter ſome laws, add new clauſes to ſome, and repeal others. If this be not done, the treaty is void, *quo ad hoc.* The Miſſiſippi cannot be diſmembered but two ways—by a common treaty or a commercial treaty. If the intereſt of Congreſs will lead them to yield it by the firſt, the law of nations would juſtify the people of Kentucky to reſiſt, and the ceſſion would be nugatory. It cannot then be ſurrendered by a common treaty. Can it be done by a commercial treaty? if it ſhould, the conſent of the Houſe of Repreſentatives would be requiſite; becauſe of the correſpondent alterations that muſt be made in the laws. [Here Mr. Corbin illuſtrated his poſition, by reading the laſt clauſe of the treaty with France, which gives certain commercial privileges to the ſubjects of France; to give full effect to which, certain correſpondent alterations were neceſſary in the commercial regulations.] This, continued he, ſecures legiſlative interference."

He mentioned a third authority from the ſame ſource.

——"I think the argument of the gentleman who reſtrained the ſupremacy of theſe to the laws of particular States, and not to Congreſs, is rational. Here the ſupremacy of a treaty is contraſted with the ſupremacy of the laws of the ſtates. It cannot be otherwiſe ſupreme. If it does not ſupercede their exiſting laws as far as they contravene its operation, it cannot be of any effect."

It was at that day the oppoſers of the conſtitution who inſiſted, that the conſtitution gave the Preſident and Senate the unqualified power of making all treaties, and they contended that this power would work the overthrow of liberty. If the public ſentiment of that day is to be recurred to for an expoſition of the conſtitution, he wiſhed to know whether the ſentiments of the majority or minority were to be recurred to? Unleſs the gentlemen would prove that the minority, gave on that occaſion the true expoſition of the conſtitution, the ſenſe of the majority muſt be conſidered as expreſſing the wiſhes of the people, under the opinion which cauſed the ratification of the inſtrument.

The committee had been told, however, that the deliberations of the North-Carolina convention bore a different aſpect: But here the gentlemen had been equally unfortunate in their quotation, for they had cited the ſentiments held out in the convention that did not ratify the conſtitution; that that convention was diſſolved before the conſtitution was adopted; that another met, who received and ratified it, and a worthy Repreſentative from North Carolina now in Congreſs, who was a member of the convention has informed, that the conſtruction given to the treaty power by the friends of the inſtrument in that body was the one contended for by the advocates of the preſent motion: The firſt convention who miſconſtrued the treaty power broke up without ſanctioning the inſtrument; but the ſecond, who conſtrued it differently and who ratified the conſtitution muſt undoubtedly be conſidered as having really expreſſed the ſentiments of the people.

He was ſurprized, he ſaid, that gentlemen ſhould conceive the conſtruction now contended for as novel, that the member from Maſſachuſetts ſhould in ſo earneſt a manner declare, that the doctrine is novel, when by recurring to the very debates he produced, the conſtruction was unequivocally laid down. To make the aſſertion he muſt entirely have loſt ſight of the various debates and writings of the day. He would quote a paſſage from the work of a diſtinguiſhed writer of the day, who was in oppoſition to the adoption of the conſtitution, but who thought he made various objections to the inſtrument and appeared ſolicitous to find fault, yet conſtrued the part of the conſtitution now under conſideration as the friends to the motion do. He meant the *Federal Farmer.* The following is the paſſage he quoted.

——"On a fair conſtruction of the conſtitution, I think the Legiſlature has a proper controul over the Preſident and Senate in ſettling commercial Treaties:—By one article, 'the Legiſlature ſhall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, &c.' and by another article, 'the Preſident, with the advice and conſent of two-thirds of the Senate, ſhall have power to make Treaties.' Theſe clauſes muſt be conſidered together; and we ought never to make one part of the ſame inſtrument contradict another, if it can be avoided by any reaſonable conſtruction. By the firſt recited clauſe, the Legiſlature has the *power*, that is, as I underſtand it, *the ſole power*, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, or to make all the rules and regulations reſpecting trade and commerce, between our citizens and foreingers. By the ſecond recited clauſe, the Preſident and Senate have power generally to make Treaties. There are ſeveral kinds of Treaties, as Treaties of Commerce, of Peace, and Alliance, &c. I think the words, 'to make Treaties,' may be conſiſtently conſtrued, and yet ſo as it ſhall be left to the Legiſlature to confirm commercial Treaties. They are, in their nature and operation, very diſtinct from Treaties of peace and of alliance. The latter generally require ſecrecy; it is but very ſeldom they interfere with the laws and internal police of the country: to make them is properly the exerciſe of executive powers; and the conſtitution authorizes the Preſident and Senate to make Treaties, and gives the Legiſlature no power, directly or indirectly, reſpecting theſe Treaties of peace and alliance. As to Treaties of commerce, they do not generally require ſecrecy; they almoſt always involve in them Legiſlative powers; interfere with the laws and internal police of the country; and operate immediately upon perſons of property, eſpecially in commercial towns; ('They have in Great Britain uſually been confirmed by Parliament;') They conſiſt of rules and regulations reſpecting commerce; 'and to regulate commerce, the Federal Legiſlature, by the Conſtitution, has the power. I do not ſee that any commercial regulations can be made in Treaties, that will not infringe upon this power in the Legiſlature.' Therefore I infer, that the true conſtruction is, that the Preſident and Senate ſhall make Treaties: but 'all commercial Treaties ſhall be ſubject to be confirmed by the Legiſlature.' This conſtruction will render the clauſes *conſiſtent*, and make the powers of the Preſident and Senate, reſpecting Treaties, much leſs exceptionable."

He contended that the power of making Treaties and of entering into foreign negociations did not imply a power of making them laws of the land; and that if the conſtitution meant to place the Conſtitution, Laws, and Treaties on the ſame footing, and that the Preſident and Senate could repeal laws, and change the conſtitution, that inſtrument was monſtrous indeed, and if it had been ſo underſtood could never have received the ſanction of the different conventions. It was ratified under the impreſſion, that the Preſident and Senate had the power of originating Treaties; but that when they involved legiſlative conſiderations, they did not become Treaties under the authority of the United States until they had been ſubmitted to the legiſlature.

Gentlemen had aſſerted, that if the conſtruction of the friends of the reſolution prevailed it would be difficult to regulate our foreign concerns. He could not ſee the juſtice of this remark; for the Treaty power had been exerciſed under theſe modifications in Great Britain, and it had not been found defective in this particular. Indeed, he obſerved, it is more likely to be expected, that this would not have been brought in as an argument, as the very Treaty now in queſtion will ſtand in Great Britain preciſely on the footing here contended for.

He might have recourſe, he ſaid, to the pamphlet called the Federaliſt as another authority to prove his conſtruction. He expreſſed his ſurpriſe that the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts ſhould never have heard of theſe opinions and authorities. The debates of the Pennſylvania convention, he underſtood, were analogous to thoſe in Virginia.

If the Preſident and Senate poſſeſs this unlimited treaty making power, what ſecurity, he aſked, have we for our rights? He was not referring, he ſaid, to the perſons now in office, who might be all virtue; but he was ſpeaking of the conſequence of the principles. Though the Preſident and Senate of the preſent day might never make an improper uſe of power, what might occur at a future day ſhould be adverted to, for the conſtitution was not intended for the preſent day only, but for future times. As highly as he valued the Preſident, as much as he felt for the great ſervices he had rendered—yet even he, he would not truſt with ſuch unbounded power. Unlimited power was apt to corrupt the pureſt heart, and he wiſhed to do nothing, that could caſt a ſhade over that character which had been the admiration of the intelligent world. But liberty, he conſidered, as the beſt gift of Heaven to man, and he did not wiſh to hold it by the courteſy of any man.

The amendments propoſed by the convention of Virginia were cited, as proving that Virginia ſaw the conſtitution in the light contended for. If they are attended to, he conceived, they could not aſcertain the fact. The amendment in queſtion goes to providing, that no commercial Treaty ſhall be concluded without the conſent of two-thirds of the lower houſe; but ſurely this does not go to prove that they conceived the houſe had no voice in thoſe treaties directly or indirectly.

If it be admitted that the President and Senate can make treaties which ipso facto become laws of the land, without any assent of the house, without their being able even to exercise their discretion in making appropriations, then the house are a mere body for form sake. The advocates of this construction had stated as an example the case of the judges salary which the constitution declares shall neither be increased nor diminished while they remain in office, and they contended, that the house could no more refuse appropriations to carry a treaty into effect, than to refuse to make provision for the salaries of those judges. There was, he conceived, a material distinction between the two cases. In the first the house were bound by no constitutional tie, in the latter they lay under an express injunction of the constitution, from which they could not depart without perjury. When there is a constitutional injunction to appropriate, no discretion is left to the legislature; but when even a law is to be carried into effect by an appropriation, the house may withhold it and thus indirectly repeal the law. The constitution not only intended to vest in the house this discretionary power of repealing a law by refusing appropriations; but it was so attached to it, that in one case, it cannot divest itself of it, but is bound to exercise it periodically: Such is the case on the subject of military force; and notwithstanding the important light in which the constitution views this power of appropriation, and the jealousy with which it is guarded; yet some members are hardy enough to insist, that it would be a violation of the constitution to exercise this discretion. If the house should attempt to exercise this discretion when they are under a constitutional injunction to appropriate, they would be departing from the constitution; but if they use it to effect the repeal of a law, they exercise a right the constitution has given them, and of which they cannot divest themselves, and a treaty cannot be looked upon in any other light than a law.

He recapitulated the principal features of the preceding remarks.

He adverted to the charge of treason which has been thrown out against the friends of the resolution; and remarked, that the constitution may be violated by other departments of government as well as the house, and that if this was treason in one case it must be in the other. It was not for the President and Senate that the constitution was formed; but for the people, to preserve their liberties, and that the constitution would be infringed if an intended check was done away by a forced construction. To give a power not intended when the constitution was adopted to the President and Senate was as much overturning the established order of government, as to encroach upon their authority. The aim of every man to preserve the happy mean; not to suffer any department to engross more power than it should have; to preserve the symmetry of the fabric and stop the balance, for which ever way it inclined, whether too much towards democracy, or too much towards executive energy—in either case, the epithets of revolutionary, disorganizing, &c. might be applied.

An insinuation, he remarked, had been brought into view both uncandid and unkind. It was suggested, that the present motion was brought forward, because the Treaty is made with Great Britain. Why should members impute to others improper motives. The insinuation he considered as unwarrantable and groundless. For his own part he was free to declare, that if the Treaty was the best that could be made; if it poured a stream of wealth into the lap of our country, if made with his most favorite nation, and it was attempted to be carried into effect by a violation of the constitution he would oppose it. Though a departure from the constitution at one time may bestow some fugitive advantages, yet he was of opinion that such deviations would go finally to its destruction. If a single departure from the constitution be once permitted, the government will subject it to constant violations.

He did not conceive that the decision of the present question went to decide any question with respect to the Treaty. Though the present resolution be adopted he should still feel himself at liberty to consider freely the merits of the Treaty when that comes before the house; by voting for this resolution he should not consider himself committed. He did not wish to make his mind up on the Treaty hastily; when before the house if advantageous he should give it his assent; but the present is not a treaty question, it is only a question involving certain constitutional powers of the Legislature. He was not prepared to give his sanction to the Treaty; but if upon full enquiry he found it for the interest of his country that it should be carried into effect, he certainly would vote for it: but he must confess, that if the papers proposed to be called for were not obtained, it would make upon his mind a disagreeable impression with respect to that instrument.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

The immense of population, stated in the Speech of General WASHINGTON *to the Congress, may be judged from the following statement:—The Census delivered into Congress in 1794, containing the enumeration of the people of the United States, at the end of 1790, amounted to three millions three hundred and twenty nine thousand three hundred and twenty six. The Census of 1795, containing the enumeration of the people, up to the end of 1796, was five million two hundred and fifty thousand six hunndred and ninety. Here was an increase of population, in four years, of one million three hundred and tweney one thousand three hundred and sixty four.*

The following Prize Question has been proposed by the Physical Class of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin: "Of what nature are those component parts of earth, which are discovered by the help of Chimical Analysis to exist in the various species of native grain? do they enter into the grain in the form of which they are found there, or are they generated by the vital faculty and the operation of the organs of vegetation?"

A few days ago, a man who had the appearance of a labourer, was found strangled in a field near Camberwell, in Surrey. It appeared that he had stolen a sheep, the the hind legs of which he had tied together, and put them over his forehead, in order to carry it away; but it is thought, that getting over the gate the sheep struggled, and by a sudden spring, its feet slipt down to his throat; for in that posture they were found, the animal hanging on the one side of the gate and the dead man on the other.

Haut ton—*Tall feathers are now the rage—Lady Caroline Campbell displayed in Hyde Park, the other day a feather four feet higher than her bonnet! At the assemblies there are a room set apart for the Lady visitants to put their feathers on, as it is impossible to wear them in any carriage with a top to it. The lustres are also removed upon this account, and the doors are carried up to the height of the ceiling.—A well dressed lady, who nods with dexterity, can give a friend a little tap on the shoulder across the room, without incommoding the dancers.*

Lately in Dublin, John Frayne was indicted, for that he, being a bankrupt under the statute, and on his final examination before the commissioners, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on the 24th of June, 1794, did not make a full and true disclosure of all his effects but did feloniously secret and conceal in his possession certain goods and merchandizes to the value of above 20l, to wit: to the value of 106l. 11s. 9d. and the said John Frayne did secret and embezzle a promissory note to the value of 106l. 11s. 9d. and two other promissory notes, to the value of 25l. and upwards, with intention to cheat and defraud Nicholas Mahon and others, his creditors. Upon the evidence of Edward Dun, a taylor, and Curran, the prisoner's apprentice, the charge in the indictment of secreting a note to the value of 100l. was proved to the satisfaction of the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty—DEATH.

This is the first capital conviction under the bankrupt laws which has ever taken place in Ireland.

Schools of Navigation, or seminaries for teaching the art of Swimming, have been proposed as part of the public instruction of youth in Savoy. The first class of these institutions is called preparatory, having its object in teaching all the necessary motions for swimming out of the water with the clothes on. The practitioners lie down, or are suspended in machines for the purpose; they afterwards practise in the water attended by able masters, when they are perfected in swimming uncloathed, they begin to practise in the water with their clothes on, because it is generally in this situation that accidents happen. Diving is another part of this institution.

Pews in the Protestant Episcopal CHURCH TO BE RENTED.

WE shall attend, on Saturday next, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till six, to rent the vacant pews: and we wish that they who incline to take pews would attend themselves, or authorise persons to act for them.

Wm. PAYNE,
J. B. NICHOLLS, } Church Wardens.

April 21.

FOR SALE,

Thirty hhds. of Molasses of excellent quality and in good order.

JAS. PATTON and JAS. DYKES.

April 21.

FOR SALE,

Two Lots of Land adjoining the

house lately occupied by Mr. Richard Arell, deceased—They are each 23 feet front on Duke-street, and 83 feet deep. If not sold at private sale, they will be set up at auction the 1st of June next. The terms may be known by applying to Col. Hooe.

April 21. JOHN C. JONES.

TO RENT,

A large and convenient Store,

with a Counting-Room and Kitchen compleat, on King-street. Possession may be had immediately by applying to the subscriber.

April 19. LAURENCE HOOFF

Sail Duck and Canvass.

WE have just received a quantity of Bremen Sail Duck and English Canvas of the first qualities, which we will sell very reasonable for cash or flour.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

April 8, 1796. 3wep.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of HUGH REED, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any accounts against the said Estate are requested to bring them in for settlement, to

ROBERT LYLE,
ADMIN'R.

April 21.

To be Rented,

From the first of May to the middle of April following THE Store-House, Granary and Kitchen we at present occupy. For further particulars apply to

THOS. and WM. WREN.

Centerville, April 19.

Alexandria, April 23.

AT a meeting of a number of the Citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, held at the Court-House in the said Town the 20th of April, 1796; agreeable to notice given in printed handbills the preceding day.

ROGER WEST, ESQ.
APPOINTED CHAIRMAN.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Meeting, that provision ought to be made by Congress for carrying the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the United States into full effect.

2nd. That a Committee of seven be appointed to draw up a Memorial to the House of Representatives of the United States expressive of the foregoing sentiment, and for the signature of the inhabitants of this place, as well as those of the country who may be in town.

3d. That instructions be drawn up by the Committee, addressed to the Representative from this District in Congress, directing him to support the Memorial to be presented to Congress from this meeting with his vote and interest.

4th. That *Roger West, William Hartshorne, James Keith, John D. Orr, Ludwell Lee, Robert T. Hooe* and *David Stuart*, be appointed a Committee in pursuance of the above Resolution.

R. WEST, Chairman.
G. DENEALE, Secretary.

The Committee appointed pursuant to the directions given them drew up the following Memorial, addressed to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

To the Honorable SPEAKER and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the Congress of the United States of America.

The Memorial of the Citizens of the Town of Alexandria, and of sundry inhabitants of the County of Fairfax, in the State of Virginia,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialists conscious of the present prosperous state of their political affairs, and fearing a change therein should any thing be done by your honorable house to prevent a full and complete execution of the Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, lately concluded with the King of Great Britain, do humbly hope, that every thing, which may be necessary on your part to carry that Treaty into effect, may be done. As every Treaty heretofore made, hath been fully acquiesced in on the part of Congress, and fully carried into effect; and as we conceive our HONOR and happiness as much concerned in the completion of the objects contemplated by this Treaty, as any other one that hath been made under the authority of the government; we hold it our duty, freely and decidedly, thus to declare our sentiments respecting it.—We view the peace of our country as its greatest blessing; and we deprecate any measure that, by defeating a compact which is founded upon the conclusion of former complaints, may open a contention which we are happy to see concluded.

At the same time the Committee drew up the following Letter of Instructions to the Representative from this District in Congress.

TO RICHARD BRENT, ESQ.

SIR,

HEREWITH we transmit you a memorial, signed by many of your constituents, upon the subject of the Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, lately concluded between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain; together with the resolutions of a meeting on which the memorial was grounded. Conceiving our Peace, Honor, and Happiness most materially concerned in its receiving every necessary aid of the Federal Legislature, for carrying it into effect; we do, therefore, instruct you to present this memorial to the House of Representatives; and, on every question which shall come before Congress, having this object in view, that you declare these unequivocally to be our sentiments, and to act in conformity thereto.

At a Meeting, convened in the Evening, as mentioned in our last, it was proposed, by those who did not approve of the form of the preceding Letter, that the following one should be forwarded to Mr. Brent, after being subscribed by such as thought proper to do so, which was agreed to.

TO
THE HON. RICHARD BRENT.

SIR,

AT this eventful and very interesting period, when the people of America appear to be much agitated, concerning the division of sentiment which seems to exist between their constituted authorities;—We, the subscribers, being a part of your more immediate constituents, feel a disposition to address you. We are, however, aware of the inconveniencies we sustain, from the want of such authentic information relative to the policy and views of some of the European nations, as may present itself to the view of Congress. It is from a consi-

deration of the interior and leſs relative ſituation of our own country, that we are principally actuated, and with which our hopes and fears are moſt immediately connected.

It is true the public prints inform us, of the many recent and atrocious depredations committed on our property and the rights of our citizens. We feel the higheſt degree of indignation on account of theſe acts, and deteſt the perpetrators. We conſider them as acts which call loudly upon the government, for the moſt ſpirited and deciſive interference: acts which demand, emphatically, the patriot's exertion.

But while we thus feel, with regard to our relations to foreign nations, it is with inexpreſſible anguiſh we ſee the Union of America reduced to a ſtruggle againſt the preſſure of conflicting principles. Conſidering the confederated union of America, as the only ſure grounds upon which her citizens can reſt their liberties and happineſs, we cannot behold without emotion the purſuance of a controverſy which threatens its exiſtence; and, however ſevere the obſervations may appear, we are conſtrained to ſay, that to ſuffer a conflict for prerogative, between the different departments of government, to menace the exiſtence of the government itſelf, would be to forget the true intereſts and character of Republicans; would be, indeed, to neglect the ſubſtance in purſuing the ſhadow.

Whatever may be the truth as to the conſtruction of the treaty making power; whatever may be the features of the Treaty lately negociated, and ratified by the Preſident and Senate, between Great Britain and America, it appears to us that the queſtion for carrying it into effect reſts at this time, perhaps entirely, upon the point of expediency. It is to be feared that even a ſuſpenſion of the law for making the neceſſary appropriations, would be conſtrued into an act of hoſtility by the other party. The conſequences would be immediate and diſtreſſing.

The ſpirit of depredation already ſo conſpicuous on the part of that nation, unreſtrained by any of the rules of nations, authorized by a conſtrued breach of faith on the part of America, would embrace the ſanction of war and indulge in unlimited repriſal; and what is ſtill worſe at a time, and under ſuch circumſtances of diſorder and diviſion on our part, as to warrrant an expectation of feeble reſiſtance. We beſeech you, Sir, to deliberate with coolneſs, and examine with candor into the weight of our opinions, to uſe your beſt exertions to reſtore and preſerve confidence and good underſtanding between the ſeveral branches of government, and to weigh with accuracy and circumſpection, the probable fate of America, extenſive in its conſequences, and perhaps endleſs in duration, with a rigid adherence to a conſtitutional point, which if loſt may poſſibly be tranſitory and ſuſceptible of remedy—Let not that imperious foe to liberty, the Britiſh King, find the ſhadow of a cauſe to arraign the fidelity of government. During the pending ſtate of the treaty, the licentious ſpirit of Britain feels leſs controul, and when the ſeveral ſtipulations on the part of America ſhall be ſtrictly complied with, every outrage offered to our citizens or to our flag, muſt then be tried by a more definitive rule.

We ſubmit the foregoing thoughts to your conſideration, and truſt that the almighty controller of human affairs may ſo govern your congreſſional deciſions as to promote the true intereſt of our infant republic. We ſincerely implore the aid of a protecting providence, to guide our councils ſo that our political bark may not only ſteer clear of the ſhoals of civil diſſention, but long remain proof againſt the ſtorms of foreign invaſion, foreign jealouſy and foreign interference.

By laſt night's Poſt.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 16.

Capt. Crowinſhield, of the ſhip America, arrived from the Iſle of France.

Capt. Crowninſhield informs us that the Iſle of France was in the greateſt tranquility and perfect ſtate of defence. Proviſions of all kinds were cheaper than at any time ſince the war, but produce was very ſcarce and dear. The American ſhips could not procure half cargoes, and were going to Europe almoſt in ballaſt. It was ſaid an expedition was planning by the Britiſh government in India, againſt the Iſle of France; but the French only feared to have their ports blocked up, as they have only three frigates, and they were out cruiſing.

The Britiſh government at the Cape do not permit the American ſhips to trade there in any reſpect; although they do the Danes and Swedes, which is well atteſted.

The America has brought home an ELEPHANT, from Bengal, in perfect health. It is the firſt ever ſeen in America, and a very great curioſity. It is a female, two years old, and of the ſpecies that grow to an enormous ſize. This animal ſold for ten thouſand dollars, being ſuppoſed to be the greateſt price ever given for an animal in Europe or America.

The Underwriters of New-York, and the ſeveral inſurance companies in this city are notified in the Mercury of Saturday, to meet this day, on the ſame buſineſs as thoſe of Philadelphia met on Saturday.

CIRCULAR.

Department of State, March 25, 1796

SIR.

The newſpapers frequently give account of impreſſment of American Seamen and other outrages committed upon our citizens by Britiſh ſhips of war. But however well founded theſe relations may be, yet other documents will be required whenever reparations for these wrongs ſhall be demanded. I am, therefore, directed by the Preſident of the United States, to endeavor to obtain correct information on this ſubject, verified by the oaths of informants. Such of theſe as ſhall enter the port of —— ——, will fall under your notice; and I muſt requeſt you to have their depoſitions taken, at the public expence, in the moſt fair and impartial manner before a notary public, and tranſmitted from time to time to this office.

I am reſpectfully, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

To the Collector of the Port of Boſton.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Virginia,	Butts,	Liverpool
Schooner Preſident,	——,	Baltimore
Sloop Polly,	Mann,	Do.
Induſtry,	Beers,	New-York
Diana,	——	Philadelphia

CLEARED.

Brig George,	Dary,	Europe
Diamond,	Jones,	Boſton
Jane & Eliza,	Chadwick,	Wilmington, N.C.
Sloop Warwick,	Green,	New Port
Roſanna,	Spencer,	Do.
Miller,	Wells,	Baltimore
Polly,	Mann,	Do.
Harmony,	Ellwood,	Philadelphia

The Brig Virginia, Captain Butts, arrived here on Wedneſday from Liverpool—paſſage 50 days.

March 3d. lat. 40. long. 17. he fell in with a Spaniſh brig which had loſt her rudder, and in great diſtreſs—ſhe was from Cadiz, bound to Belfaſt. Capt. Butts took the maſter and nine men out of her, which he bro't in here.

March 29, lat. 24. 18. long. 54. ſpoke the ſhip Rainbow, of and to Charleſton, from London, out 32 days—all well.

April 6. lat. 27. 3. ſpoke the ſchooner Hannah, capt. Foſter, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Bartholemews, out 12 days—all well.

April 7. Spoke the Lynx ſloop of war.

April 12, lat. 31. 50. ſpoke the ſchooner Patty, of and to Boſton from St. Croix, out 8 days—all well.

THE Partnerſhip of PETERSON & TAYLOR hath diſſolved by mutual conſent. Thoſe to whom they are indebted are requeſted to bring in their accounts for payment: and thoſe indebted will pleaſe to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who is authorized to ſettle ſaid Co-partnerſhip.

April 23. GEORGE TAYLOR.

WHO HAS

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRIG

Fair Columbian.

Burthen about 1300 Bar'ls.

She is juſt off her firſt Voyage, and every way compleat and ſtaunch. G. T.

JOHN WHITE

Corner of Cameron and Fairfax Streets,

Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its Vicinity, that he has received,

FROM LONDON,

A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

PERFUMERY,

Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms,

VIZ.

Pots of	Cowſlip Pomatum	Waſh Balls	
Sticks of	ditto	Chymical Balls	
Pots of	Burgamot ditto	Violet Soap Balls	
Sticks of	ditto	Patent Windſor Soap	
Bottles of	Burgamot	Cowſlip Soap in ſquares	
Ditto	Milk of Roſes	Shaving Powder	
Lavender	Water	Ditto Cakes	
Smelling	Bottles	Tooth Powder	
Windſor	Soap	Ditto Bruſhes.	

New Druggiſt's Shop.

CHARLES DOUGLAS,

King-Street, 3 doors above Mr. Jeſſe Taylor's,

Has laid in an aſſortment of DRUGS. Thoſe who may apply, may be aſſured of being ſerved with compound Medicines, faithfully prepared, and with Drugs of the firſt quality.

Doctors, and others in town and country, ſending by letter may depend on their orders being punctually executed. Captains of ſhips ſupplied with diſpatch.

SURGEON's INSTRUMENTS—Capital pocket, teeth and looſe inſtruments—A few fine lancets—Mortars, &c.

Alſo, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c.

☞ Horſe Medicines prepared for all the varions diſeaſes of that animal.

April 23.

I will take two young gentlemen

of agreeable manners and good diſpoſitions, to the ſtudy of medicine. ELISHA C. DICK.

March 8.

CARNE and SLA

Have juſt imported, by the brig Virgi pool, a general

Aſſortment of Earthen

which they offer for ſale at their ſtore in F. adjoining Ricketts and Newton's.

They have likewiſe on hand,

Twines and Threads, Iron W.

Files and Raſps, Nails, a variety of Shoe and Knee B kles, Anvils, Viſes, Pins, Tin Plate in boxes, Rolle Iron, Cammomile Flowers, &c.

April 22.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Street Commiſſioners give Notice, that they are deſirous of contracting for the Pavement to be done in the Town during the enſuing Summer. The Commiſſioners will provide the Stone, Sand, Brick, and Gravel: the Sand and Gravel they will depoſit on the ſpot where wanting; and the Stone as near the places where they are to be uſed as circumſtances will admit of. The Contractor muſt furniſh his own attendants, and ram the pavement in a proper manner. The ſtone muſt be properly aſſorted, the largeſt in the centre, and the next in ſize to follow on each ſide, the ſmalleſt to be placed next to the gutters. Thoſe who may wiſh to engage in this buſineſs will ſend in to the Commiſſioners the terms upon which they will lay a yard ſquare of pavement, ſealed up, on Saturday, the laſt of this Month, the Commiſſioners will attend at the Council Chamber at 12 o'Clock to receive theſe propoſals.

JAMES KEITH.
GEORGE GILPIN.
RICHARD CONWAY.

April 23.

Lands for Sale.

ONE Tract of Land containing 600 acres, lying in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles from the court-houſe of that county, ſituated on the great Wicomico river, near the place where it enters into the Cheſapeake Bay, and commands a beautiful and extenſive water proſpect. It is quite level, fertile and extraordinarily well watered, and equally healthy with any other part of the Northern Neck. There are 200 acres, or near that quantity of the land opened, and there is on the ſame a good peach and apple orchard. The remaining 400 acres is covered with uncommonly fine timber, which is very valuable as it lies ſo immediately on the bay and conſequently muſt anſwer the purpoſe of ſhip building. From this land the purchaſer may have a great convenience of carrying his produce to market, as there are a great number of ſea ports towns contiguous to it. Land in Fauquier county will be received in exchange for that above deſcribed.

The ſubſcriber has alſo 100 acres of Land for ſale in Culpepper county, adjoining the land of Col. William Stantons; there is on the Land ſmall plantations cleared, the reſt is all wood, there is alſo on the ſame an excellent ſeat for a Griſt or Saw Mill on a good Stream and the greateſt abundance of Pine and Oak, ſuitable for Plank, and the Land lies about 25 miles from the Town of Fredericksburg, and on a branch of Rappahannock River, this ſituation is a very healthy and ſalubrious part of the country and in a very agreeable vicinity, two very eſſential neceſſaries to be conſidered as a purchaſer of Real Property. The terms of ſelling this Land may be known by application to the ſubſcriber living near Fauquier Court Houſe, and the terms of ſelling the Northumberland Tract may be known by application to Mr. Thomas Edwards of Brevington's neck.

WILLIAM BELL.

April 23.

Wanted in a ſmall Family,

AN active, cleanly, white or black woman, who is accuſtomed to houſe-work and taking care of children—A good recommendation will be expected.

April 19. *Apply to the Printer.*

FOR SALE,

MY ESTATE in the County of Weſtmoreland, called BUSHFIELD. The tract contains between ſeven and eight hundred acres, about two-thirds of which is cleared, and bounded by water on three ſides, ſo as to require very little fencing to encloſe it. The whole tract is level, and well adapted to farming; contains immenſe banks of Oyſter-Shells, and is equal to any plantation in that part of the country for natural graſs.

There is a very large two ſtory Brick Houſe, with four rooms on a floor, ſituated on the banks of Nomony river, and commanding a very extenſive view of the Potomack; from theſe rivers may be procured in abundance, Fiſh, Oyſters, and Wild Fowl.

There are all neceſſary out-houſes on the land, large and valuable orchards of Peach and Apple Trees.

I will alſo diſpoſe of my HOUSE with two ACRES OF GROUND in this city, now in the occupation of Burwel Starke, Eſq:—Alſo a very valuable HOUSE CARPENTER who is acquainted with the buſineſs of a Wheel Wright and a Cooper.

I will take Six per cent. Stock for Buſhfield, or will exchange it for good Land on this ſide of Rappahannock river. For particulars, apply to the Subſcriber.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Richmond February 20, 1796. 6w

Blank Bonds for ſale at the Printing Office.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND PACQUET.

THE WILLING SLAVE.

Verses on an African Woman, whose favourite Boy was kidnapped by the crew of a boat. The Sailors, moved by the diſtreſs of the mother, would have reſtored the child, but the mate, more judicious, choſe to retain him, in hopes that the diſtreſs of the mother would induce her to become *a voluntary Slave*, rather than part with him.

OH, HENRY, didſt thou bear in vain
The moving tale the captain told?
Go then, and heap the ſordid gain,
And ſell thy fellow-men for Gold!

Yet, when the dingy Mother rov'd
With eager ſteo, and ſought her child,
E'en Sailors, ſtern of heart, were mov'd
With her ſad moan and geſtures wild.

"Give her her boy, poor ſoul!" they cried:
"Why agonize a tender mind?"—
"Harpoon'd, Harpoon'd!" the mate replied;
"Slack Sail; ſhe'll not be long behind."

'Twas ſo:—ſhe kiſs'd her children dear,
Beckon'd the boat acroſs the wave—
Yielded herſelf (to ſhare the tear
With her loſt Boy)—A WILLING SLAVE!

Polkenhorn & Andrews

IN PRINCE-STREET,
Between Fairfax and Water Streets,
Have juſt received by the Ship Siſters from London,
And now open for ſale,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SADLERY,
VIZ.

PLATED.
Guard, Weymouth, Pembroke, Pelham, Sharp, and Snaffle Bits.
Mens' and Womens, Stirrups.
Head, Throat, and Elliot Buckles.
Tips and Slides.
Martingale Hooks and Rings.
Tufe Nails, Staples, and Plates.

STEEL.
Mens' Stirrups.
Martingale Hooks.
Head, Throat, Collar, Girth and Stirrup Leather Buckles.

SILVERED.
Tufe Nails, Staples, and Plates.
Elliot Buckles, Tips, and Slides.

TINNED.
Men's and Women's Stirrups.
Pelham, Sharp, and Snaffle Bits.
Inlet, Girth, Flat, & Stirrup Leather Buckles.

WEBBS.
Worſted, Girth, Linen Fox-Hunter, Straining Diaper & Boot.

FASHIONABLE.
Hunting, Jockey, and Twig Whips.
Rattan, Wangvee, Cane, and Artificial Walking-ſticks.
A few dozen high finiſhed Piſtols.
An elegant Pair of Engliſh Phaeton and Chaiſe Harneſs.

April 21, 1796.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS FOR SALE,
At the ſtore lately occupied by Richards and Edmonds,
For approved Negotiable Notes at the uſual Credits.

Modes ¾ and yard wide
Silk Handkerchiefs
Barcelona Do.
Perſians
Ribbons, plain & figured
Galloons
Coloured Threads, No. 12 & 14,
Sewing Silks and Twiſt
Dyed and White Pillow Fuſtians and Jeans
Iriſh and Home-made Linens
Slates and Pencils
A few Crates of aſſorted Engliſh Glaſs
Long and Short Pipes, in Boxes
Queen's Ware aſſorted
2000 Buſh. Liverpool Salt
282 do. do. Coal.

HUGH SMITH.
April 21. tf

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, will pleaſe to take notice, that the 4th payment of 50 dollars, on each ſhare of the augmented ſtock, will be payable on Thurſday the 5th of May next, and are informed that any Bank Notes from Philadelphia to Alexandria will by taken in payment.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN,
April 21. CASHIER.

HUGH SWEENY

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced Buſineſs in the Store lately occupied by George Sweeny, in King-ſtreet, where he offers for ſale a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon. He expects an additional ſupply in a few days from Philadelphia.

N. B. I will rent the Dwelling Apartments of my Houſe, and alſo a Warehouſe and Stable. Poſſeſſion to be given immediately.

April 19. HUGH SWEENY.

SPRING GOODS.

James M. M'Crea & Co.

HAVE had an arrival at Baltimore of part of their Spring Importations, which they expect round in a few days; and the remainder are expected daily in different Veſſels from London and Liverpool. The whole will form an aſſortment of well choſen, and well bought,

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will have opened for ſale at their Store on Fairfax-Street, by the Piece or Package only, on very moderate terms for Caſh, or at the uſual Credit to punctual Cuſtomers.

April 5.

☞ A large and commodious STORE, in a good ſtand for Buſineſs, to let. Enquire as above.

John G. Ladd

Has for ſale at his Warehouſe in Prince-ſtreet, on reaſonable Terms for Caſh or approved Notes payable at the Bank of Alexandria.

White Lead, in barrels and ſmaller caſks.
Red Lead, do. do.
Spaniſh Brown, do. do.
Brimſtone and Copperas, do. do.
8 by 10 & 6 by 8 Window Glaſs in Boxes.
Chocolate in do.—Candles in do.
A few caſks 6l. cut and 20d. wrought Nails.
Liſbon and Malaga Wine, in Quarter caſks.
Brandy in Pipes.—Northern Rum in Barrels.
Moluſſes in hogſheads.—Sweet Oil in Caſes.
Pepper and Pimento in bags.—Caſſia.
Caſtile Soap in boxes.—Cotton and Wool Cards in do.
Ladies Morocco and Stuff Shoes.—Ruſſia Sheetings.
Ravens Duck.—American do. *Rhode Iſland fabric.*
Iriſh and German Linens.—India Cottons, &c.

April 19.

Perrin and Brothers

HAVE juſt received from France, and now offer for ſale, the following

Aſſortment of Goods:

LUTESTRINGS of elegant colours; black ſattin of the beſt quality; black do. ſtriped; black mode; a general aſſortment of French Ribbons; black and white laces; umbrellas; fans; black paraſols;

Bolting Cloths,

from the beſt Italian Manufactories, which they will warrant to be good; Brown Sugar in barrels; a few caſks of Brimſtone.

April 19.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,
By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,
Part of his Spring Goods,
And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.
NOW ON HAND,
Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4d. to 20d.
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Caſk.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glaſs.
Grindſtones.
And ſundry articles adapted to the Seaſon.
Which will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable advance
BY WHOLESALE.

April 12.

SPRING GOODS.

BY ſundry conveyances the ſubſcriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an aſſortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.
AND ALSO
London Bottled Porter,

both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in caſes hogſheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

SPRING GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London, an extenſive aſſortment of

LONDON GOODS,

Purchaſed by one of the Firm at the different Manufactures, which they will offer for ſale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouſe on Swift's-alley, oppoſite Meſſrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron Store. They daily expect the remainder of their London Goods by the ſhip Siſters, and an aſſortment of Hardware by the ſhip Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

WHISKEY.

For Sale, by
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

Feb. 27.

For LONDON,

The faſt ſailing Ship,
MONTEZUMA,
Thorndick Chaſe, Maſter,
(*A conſtant Trader*)

Having moſt of her cargo engaged, ſhe will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, and has elegant accommodations for paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage apply to Mr. JONATHAN SWIFT, Alexandria, or
WILLIAM & JOHN TAYLOR.

Baltimore, April 7.

John V. Thomas

HAS JUST IMPORTED A GENERAL COLLECTION OF WELL CHOSEN
BOOKS,
Part of them in very elegant Binding,
Which he will diſpoſe of at Reaſonable Prices, at his Store between Wiſe's and M'Knight's Taverns.

Travels to diſcover the Source of the Nile, by James Bruce, 6 vols.—Collection of Voyages round the world, containing Capt. Cook's 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and laſt voyages; together with Voyages by Byron, Wallis, Mulgrave, Anſon, &c. 6 vols.—Rollin's Antient Hiſtory, 10 vols. Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols.—Crevier's Hiſtory of the Roman Emperors from Auguſtus to Conſtantine, 10 vols. Memoirs of the Reign of George III. King of Great Britain, to the Seſſion of Parliament ending 1793, by W. Beſham, 4 vols.—Goldſmith's Hiſtory of the Earth, and Animated Nature, 8 vols.—The Beauties of the Engliſh Drama digeſted alphabetically, 4 vols.—Hawkſworth's collection of voyages, 4 vols.—Raynal's Hiſtory of the Settlement and Trade of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, 6 vols.—Mrs. Radcliff's Journey through Holland, the Weſtern Frontier of Germany, with a Return down the Rhine, in 1794, &c.—The Univerſal Traveller, containing a full and diſtinct account of all the Empires, Kingdoms, and States, in the known World; compriſing an intereſting detail of the Manners, Religion, Learning, Arts, Commerce, &c. &c. of all the Countries that have been viſited by Travellers or Navigators, from the beginning of the world to the preſent time: with near 90 Maps, Plates, &c. 1 vols. folio. By J. Carver.—Sketches, chiefly relating to the Hiſtory, Religion, Learning, and Manners of the Hindoos, 2 vols. Stearne's Works, 8 vols.—The Literary Magazine from 1788 to 1794, 12 vols.—Memoirs of Charles Lee.—Anecdotes of the Life of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, with his Speeches in Parliament, 2 vols.—Peter Pindar's Poems, 3 vols.—Ruſſel's Antient Europe, 2 vols.—Cavallo on Electricity, 2 vols.—Elegant Family Bible, with 50 Copper-Plates.—Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling Books, and Primmers, cheap by the quantity.—Bell's Travels through Ruſſia, &c.—Rollin's Roman Hiſtory in French, 16 vols.—Hume's Elements of Criticiſm, 2 vols.—Tatler.—Spectator.—Mirror.—Buchan's Family Phyſician adapted to the American Climate, by a Phyſician of Philadelphia.—The American Atlas, elegantly engraved on 49 large Copper-Plates, 1776.—Smollet's Miſcellaneous Works, 6 vols. Gordon's American War, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE THE FOLLOWING
STATIONARY.

Writing Paper of every deſcription; for Acct. Books, Deeds, Drawing, Letters, &c.—Wrapping Paper of different ſizes.—Playing Cards, Engliſh and American. Ink-Powder, black and red.—Pocket Books.—Ink ſtands of various kinds.—Sealing Wax and Wafers.—Counting-Houſe Files.—Quills and Pen Knives.—Aſs' Skin Memorandum Books.—Lead Pencils.—Pocket Thermometers.—Guitar and Violin Strings of the beſt kind, and Violin Bows and Bridges.—Scales and Dividers.—Reeves's Superfine Water Colours.—Drawing Books.—Blank Cards for Printing.—Charts of the Britiſh Channel, Coaſt of Germany, and other parts.—India Rubber.—Bonnet Papers.—Paper Hanging.—Prints.
Book-binding in all its Branches.

April 19.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Monday the 27th of March, a Negro Man named JAMES, about twenty-one or two years old; five feet ſix or ſeven inches high: had on when he went away a white broad cloth coat, green breeches, white ſhirt, a ſtriped jacket, a pair of fulled ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes with ſtrings in them. He is a black, ſleek, ſmooth faced fellow, and has little or no appearance of beard.

Whoever will take him up and ſecure him in ſome goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward from his Maſter, living in Charles County, Newport, State of Maryland.

JOSEPH BOAMAN,
April 9. SON OF LEONARD.

ADAM LYNN,

GOLD and SILVERSMITH, ENGRAVER, &c.

HAS opened a ſhop in King ſtreet, next door to Mr. Peter Wiſe's, where he makes, in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, all kind of Gold and Silver Work, viz. Gold Lockets, Rings, &c. Silver Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar diſhes, Cream Pots, Goblets, Tumblers, Table Croſſes, Salts, Spoons, &c.

He flatters himſelf, from his attention to buſineſs and the quality of his work, to be able to give general ſatisfaction to his cuſtomers.

☞ The higheſt price for old Gold and Silver.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1796.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
The Miscellaneous Poems,
THEATRICAL PIECES, &c. &c.
WRITTEN BY
CHRISTOPHER CHARLES M'GRATH,
COMEDIAN.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be compriſed in one volume duodecimo, and printed on a neat Type by Mr. Thomas Thornton, Dumfries,

II. The price to ſubſcribers ONE DOLLAR; half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The ſubſcribers names to be alphabetically inſerted.

IV. The publication to take place on the firſt day of October enſuing.

Subſcriptions received by the author; at the Printing Offices in Dumfries and Alexandria; by M'Donnell & Kempe, Frederickſburg; at New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

☞ Any deſcription or comment on the above deſign, would, to many frequenters of the Virginia and Maryland Theatres, be altogether ſuperfluous,

The Author has, *profeſſionally*, brought forward ſeveral of his pieces in both States: and, to the approbation with which they were occaſionally honored, he muſt now appeal for the *hazard* of a publication.

Dumfries, April 14, 1796.

Lots and Houſes
FOR SALE.

ALL that valuable Property belonging to Elizabeth Donaldſon will be ſold at Public Vendue, to begin at the Lotts on King-ſtreet and Royal-ſtreet, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th Inſtant, and when the ſale there is finiſhed, the ſale of the Lots on Duke-ſtreet will begin. The firſt has ſeveral Houſes on it, and is in the moſt public part of the Town. Thoſe on Duke-ſtreet are riſing faſt in value as that is expected to be one of the principal inlets to the town.

The terms of ſale are, one-fourth down, one-fourth in ſix months, one-fourth in twelve months, and one-fourth in eighteen months, from the day of ſale.

Moſt of this property is under Leaſe for one year to come, ſome of it leſs. The purchaſers will get a deeds with a good title, on payment of the firſt inſtalment, and have the benefit of the Rent unexpired on the leaſe. As the property will in all probability amount to a conſiderable ſum, good ſecurity is expected for the differen. inſtalments.

If any perſons wiſh to bargain for the whole of the Lots on King-ſtreet, or thoſe on Duke-ſtreet, before the day of ſale, they will pleaſe to call on the ſubſcriber, who is fully impowered to treat with them; and ſhould a ſale take place in a private way, the public will be informed.

April 16. WM. HARTSHORNE.

N. B. Will be ſold on the ſame day a Houſe and Lot in King-ſtreet, in tenure of Brian and Timothy Sullivan. W. H.

Thompſon and Veitch
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Jane and Eliza and the Parkman from Liverpool, and the Siſters from London,
A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Goods ſuited to the ſeaſon;
AMONG WHICH ARE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,
Which are now opening at their Warehouſe in Fairfax Street, and for ſale by the Piece or Package only.
They have alſo a number of well aſſorted
Crates of Queen's Ware,
AND
Pipes in Boxes.

April 9.

I WILL SELL,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
My Houſhold and Kitchen FURNITRUE.

Any Perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe, between this and the 10th of May next, will pleaſe to apply, in my abſence, to Mr. James Miller. D. EASTON.

March 22.

Notice.

ALL Millers ſending Flour to this market, are requeſted to be more particular in the ſize and quality oft heir barrels than heretofore.—As ſome are yet at a loſs to know the ſize required, I here ſet it down, to wit. 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head—they are likewiſe requeſted to be uniform in their brands—in addiiton to the diſtinguiſhable brand of their mill, No. 2, 196 with ſuperfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Thoſe who do not comply with the above directions muſt expect to pay the penalties preſcribed by law. D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inſpector.

Alexandria, Feb. 14. 1796. 3m

JUST COME TO HAND,
And to be ſold at my Houſe in King Street,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
China Tea Ware.
LIKEWISE,
Queen and Stone Ware.
ALSO
Glaſs Ware of Different Kinds.
ALSO,
Rum, Wine, Brandy, Gin, Tea, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Chocolate, Muſtard, Rice, Molaſſes, White and Brown Sugars, Mould and Dipt Candles.

April 12. JOSEPH THORNTON.

JOHN BRYAN,
Saddler, Cap and Harneſs-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers and the public in general that he continues to carry on his buſineſs in its various branches at his ſhop in Kingſtreet, and hopes from his attention to buſineſs, the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices, to be able to render ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. He has upon hands an aſſortment of Mens' and Womens' Saddles with furniture ſuitable hereto; waggon, cart and dray harneſs, &c.

N. B. He has conſtructed fire buckets on a more approved plan than thoſe commonly in uſe—thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to furniſh themſelves with ſuch may be ſupplied on application as he has a number now ready for ſale.

March 8, 1796. 2w. 2m.

I WILL GIVE
TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED
FOR
H E M P.
JAMES IRVINE.

March 17.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and diſſolved by mutual conſent, they requeſt all thoſe indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authoriſed to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and alſo thoſe indebted to their ſtore at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and diſcharge all debts due to and from that ſtore.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Junr
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 12.

Robert Patton & Charles Scott,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Siſters, from London, a ſmall part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the firſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, as they were all ſhipped in February.

April 14. t. f.

Blank Bills of Laden and Exchange for Sale at the Printing-Office.

MAHOMET

THAT beautiful high bred horſe now in high perfection will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at Saliſbury in Loudoun county every Monday, Tueſday and Wedneſday from the firſt Monday in April until the ſecond Monday in July next every Thurſday, Friday and Saturday at my Mill in Prince William County from the date hereof until the 1ſt. of Auguſt next, to cover mares at the moderate price of eight dollars each, payable the firſt of October next, but if ſix dollars is paid in thirty days after the firſt cover to Mr. Peter Jett, junr. at Centerville, or Mr. Samuel Abbot Love at Buckland, it will be received in full for the ſeaſon of a mare, thoſe who may incline to put by the leap muſt pay three and a half dollars for each on the day of covering, or the mare will be conſidered as going by the ſeaſon. Mahomet will frequently be taken to Centerville on the afternon of the days he is to ſtand at Saliſbury. Paſturage gratis at my mill for all mares from a diſtance, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

JOHN LOVE.

March 28.

Houſes and Lots for Sale.

In obedience to a commiſſion iſſued out of the Honorable Court of Chancery for Fairfax County to us directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Thurſday the 5th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the Premiſes,

A CERTAIN part of a Lot and Portion Ground, lying and being on King-Street, adjoining Mr. James Kennedy, containing 38½ feet, and in depth 34 feet; on which is a two ſtory Brick Houſe, and a one ſtory frame do. and in a good ſituation for buſineſs, ſubject to an annual ground rent of £. 19. 5ſ. 6d. as alſo to the dower of Margaret Pettit, widow of John Baptiſt Pettit, deceaſed. The further Terms and Conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

A. FAW,
AND
J. M. PERRIN. } Comm'rs.

April 9.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the augmented ſtock, and will continue open until the whole number of ſhares are filled up.

By order of the board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of ſubſcibing.

William Bowie,
TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince ſtreet, two doors above the poſt-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave reſpectfully to ſolicit a continuance of their favours.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finiſhed in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.

N. B. The houſe in Fairfax ſtreet, next door to the nevel office, to let—for further particulars enquire abve or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premiſes.

February 11. 9m.

COLUMBIAN LAND OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS ARE FOR SALE, VIZ.

2,000 acres of prime land, in Maſon County, lying on the South ſide of the River Ohio, eight miles below the mouth of Big Sandy.

100,000 acres lying in the County of Kanhawa, on the waters of the big Sandy River.

200,000 Acres of Land lying in Bath County, on both ſides of the Cow Paſture and Jackſon's River,

5000 acres of land lying in the county of Botatourt, on the navigable waters of James River.

234 acres of land in Prince William county, within one mile of Dumfries. Beautifully improved.

All the above Lands will be conveyed with general warrantee, by charaſters indiſputable, and a full deſcription of them may be ſeen at the above office.

The price and terms of payment will de made an object to thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

April 14.

RYE.

WANTED by the ſubſcriber a quantity of Rye, for which a generous price will be given.

JOHN G. LADD.

April 9.